

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The whole burthen of the Whig press of this State, seems to be how to abuse most effectually our sister State. The noble stand taken by South Carolina, instead of being imitated is derided; there is no friendly remonstrance in the tone—no dignified appeal to generous feeling—no sympathy—but a bitter, vindictive, uncompromising hostility, that would come with more grace from Federal Massachusetts, than a twin-sister. The Democrats of our State, are far more generous, for though many of them, the larger portion we may say, do not believe in the policy of "separate State action," they contend for the right of secession, not knowing how soon the Northern aggression may bring about that co-operation of the South which the present or past seems not yet to have done. The doctrine of nullification so strongly condemned in '33 and '35, and which caused two vessels of war to be placed in Charleston harbor to enforce the laws, assumes a new feature when put in practice in Massachusetts and Vermont, to nullify a constitutional act of Congress: for the Fugitive Slave Law as passed, is merely a section of the Constitution itself, served up *a la mode* to humbug the unwary. Every thing South Carolina does, or threatens to do, invests her Northern "sisters" with a holy horror—but let the same steps be taken by northern fanatics, and all is right. In conversation with a friend recently from the North, we learn that he attended divine service on the Sabbath, when, to his surprise, the minister from his pulpit, solicited contributions to feed the numerous fugitives in that town concealed, and to raise a fund to assist all others, who like them have fled from bondage.

We hear nothing of these things in those presses who pride in abusing South Carolina—who seem to forget that she is not even contending for a share of the soil her valor helped materially to win—but an inherent right, a guaranteed right—a right she never surrendered, nor never will—the right to regulate her own internal affairs, and protect her institutions from being corrupted by either a foreign or a domestic foe.

If we cannot agree with South Carolina in principle, we have no right to condemn her—as she came into the Union voluntarily, she can go out so—but then will be no time for recrimination, it will be one when better feelings should be aroused—and if we are not mistaken one would be, that might unite the whole South in a common cause.

But South Carolina will not secede we trust; honest counsels may yet prevail in our national assembly, and a genuine compromise be effected that will heal all dissensions. But the rights of the States must still be guaranteed. If Vermont and Massachusetts wish to secede, they have a right—and let them go!—*Lincoln Courier.*

CALHOUN ON SUBMISSION.—"Come what will, should it cost every drop of blood and every cent of property, we must defend ourselves, and if compelled, we would stand justified by all laws human and divine."

"If we do not defend ourselves, none will defend us; we will be more and more pressed as we recede; and if we submit we will be trampled under foot."

"I say for one, I would rather meet any extremity on earth than give up one inch of our equality—one inch of what belongs to us, as members of this great Republic."

"Whenever a free people permit their fears to control them in refusing to vindicate their rights, they are ready to be slaves, and only wait for a despot who has more courage than they have, to make them such."

"There is one point on which there can be no diversity of opinion in the South among those who are true to her, or who have made up their minds not to be slaves: that is if we should be forced to choose between resistance and submission, we should take resistance at all hazards."

Mr. Editor—The above quotations are from speeches and letters of J. C. Calhoun. No purer patriot than him ever lived—no name shines brighter upon the roll of fame than that of the "illustrious Carolinian." Age after age may pass away, but as long as freemen live his name will be honored—his memory revered. And especially should the sons of the old Palmetto State attend to the counsels and follow the advice of him whose life was spent in the defence of their rights and native land.

The Separate State Action party do but obey the commands of Mr. Calhoun in advising resistance. Did he ever say, that because we were not as powerful as our enemies, we must endure oppression or injustice? No. Read the above third and fifth quotations, and especially the fourth, and see what his injunctions were. If, then, we heed his advice, we will "resist at all hazards."

HAYNE.
Columbia, June 11, 1851.

Fairfield Herald.

A Sentimental Robber.—A fellow entered the house of Mr. Fitch, in St. Louis, recently, and rifled the bureaus of their contents. He was not satisfied with his theft, but seeing a young lady asleep he stole a kiss, which aroused the sleeper, who seized the thiefing rascal by the coat, raised an alarm, and the fellow was caught and safely lodged in prison, where, he will have time to reflect upon the danger of indulging in sentiment when business is to be attended to.

Three Important Facts.—Never be influenced by external appearances in forming your judgment of a person's worth. This is an important rule; for many a noble spirit is covered by habiliments of poverty, while not unfrequently a showy exterior conceals a villain of the basest kind. Dean Swift said that nature has given every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company; and "there are a hundred men sufficiently qualified for both, who by a very few faults, that they may correct in half an hour, are not so much as tolerable." The world would be more happy if persons gave up more time to an interchange of friendship. But money engrosses all our defence; and we scarce enjoy a social hour, because we think it unjustly stolen from the man's business of life.

CHARACTER OF THE ENGLISH, IRISH AND SCOTCH.—Looking at the population of the three kingdoms it may be easily perceived that there is a considerable difference amongst them with respect to temperament. The Irish are gay, ardent; the Scotch are comparatively cool, steady and cautious; the English, are, perhaps, a fair average between the two. I remember it was not inebriatedly observed by a friend of mine, that an Englishman thinks and speaks; a Scotchman thinks twice before he speaks; and an Irishman speaks before he thinks. A lady present added, "A Scotchman thinks with his head, an Irishman with his heart." This allusion to impulse operating more rapidly than deliberation, is akin to Miss Edgeworth's remark, that an Irishman may err with his head, never with his heart; the truth, however, being, that he "obeys" his heart, not always waiting for the dictates of his head.

Some years ago there was a caricature, very graphically portraying these grades of difference in the ardor of the three nations. An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotchman, were represented as looking through a confectioner's window at a beautiful young woman serving in the shop. "Oh!" exclaimed Mr. Patrick, "do let us be after spending a half-a-crown with the dear creature, that we may look at her conveniently, and have a bit of a chat with her." "You extravagant dog!" says Mr. George, in reply, "I'm sure one half of the money will do quite as well. But let us go in by all means; she's a charming girl." "Ah! wait a wee!" interposed Mr. Andrew; "dinna ye ken it'll serve our purpose equally well just to ask the bonnie lassie to gie us two sixpences for a shilling, and inquire where's Mr. Thompson's house, and sich like? We're no hungry, and may as well save the siller."—*London Dispatch.*

ARKANSAS.—At a meeting of the Democrats of Arkansas county, Ark., April 28, 1851, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, As an expedient measure, we believe it to be right for the Southern States to secede—peaceably if possible—forcibly if necessary, and to form a Southern Confederacy to institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness, and to that end we recommend that the Convention take into consideration the means we should use to protect our honor and property.

CO-OPERATION WHEN WE WANTED IT.—At a meeting of the people of Scriven county, Georgia, held at Station No. 6, Central Railroad, on the fourth Monday of May, after selecting candidates for the State Legislature, the following resolution offered by J. B. Hayne, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the event South Carolina secedes from the Union of the North, and that the Government of the majority should try to intimidate her from her just right to do so, we the members composing this meeting do pledge ourselves in the face of the world to support her cause if necessary with our rifles to the death.

Extraordinary Juvenile Freak.—At St. Louis lately, a boy 7 years old, who had been to witness a magician's performances, including the pretended cutting off and restoration of the nose of one of the audience, prevailed upon his younger sister to allow him to try the same operation with her, and in their mutual ignorance the cutting off was actually done with a large carving knife. The poor child of course gave vent to her excruciating agony in loud screams, which soon brought aid; but it was not until she had fainted a number of times from the loss of blood that the nose was again placed in its proper position. It was thought at first she could not live, but there are hopes now of the final adhesion of the organ and her ultimate recovery, but with a frightful scar, of course.

A Nice Business Transaction.—We are informed that a few days since a lady, having every mark of respectable gentility about her, entered a dry goods store of Mr. Stewart, in Broadway, and purchased a shawl valued at four hundred dollars, offering a \$1,000 bill on the Bank of America in payment. The clerk being suspicious of the bill, sent it over to the cashier of the bank, who pronounced it genuine. The change was thereupon given her, and she took the purchased shawl and had proceeded as far as the door, when she stepped back, and remarked that she thought she had better not take it until she had consulted her husband. The \$1,000 bill was handed to her, and she returned the shawl and the change she had received, and left the store. In the course of an hour she returned, saying she had concluded to take it, and laying down a \$1,000 note, received again the change, took the Cashmere on her arm and disappeared. After the lady had gone, it was discovered that she had changed the bill, and in place of the genuine note had put off upon the clerk a counterfeit bill on the same bank, leaving Mr. Stewart minus a valuable shawl and six hundred dollars in cash. The lady would make an invaluable partner for a Wall-street financier.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Printers have an honorable employment and one that the first men have filled; an occupation which is, to all who will be true to themselves in its pursuits, the path of honor and emolument. Erskine was a printer! Franklin was a printer! Beranger, the great French poet, was a printer! Thiers the great French Historian was a printer! Printers have become our State governors, they take seats among our State senators and, as leading editors, have wielded pens that control the destinies of nations.

Hook and a friend came to a bridge:—"Do you know who built this bridge?" asked he of Hook. "No but if you go over, you will be told."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—It was six years on Monday, May 26th, since Sir John Franklin sailed from Sherness on his dangerous expedition, and the chances of his safety at the present are but slight indeed. Still hopeful wife, hoping against hope, is active in her efforts to promote attempts for his discovery.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1851.

Dedication of Temperance Hall.

These interesting Ceremonies took place on Wednesday evening last, in the absence of Judge O'Neal, the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Brother A. M. Kennard Grand Worthy Associate, &c.

of and growing interest manifested for these great thoroughfares throughout our country. The Capital Stock of this Company is fixed by the Charter, at \$1,500,000, with the privilege on the part of the Company to increase it at their option to \$3,000,000. "The total length of the Road is 1,619 miles. The total cost per mile is \$9,574, which is far below the cost of any road constructed with as heavy iron and so permanent plans."

Some Reasons for Secession.

Whatever may be the results of secession, we must be prepared to meet them; a people not willing to make sacrifices to maintain their liberty, are not deserving of, neither will they long enjoy it. To shut our eyes when our rights are at hazard, and suppose all will go right when it has been going wrong for more than a quarter of a century, betokens folly, stupidity, and cowardice.

It is the supposition that we will bear anything rather than dissolve this Union that has emboldened our oppressors; there is no hope of retaining what we now have, but in separating from them. To be subject to the will of one despot, would be far preferable to the despotism of the majority under which we now live: an individual might die, or be put out of the way, and there might be a chance for amendment, not so with a majority, it lives on, perpetrating its measures regardless of any responsibility for its acts.

If South Carolina does not secede from this Union, the effect upon her peculiar population will be disastrous in the extreme. They will know that there are those whom we fear, can control our actions; that we too have a master that can awe us into submission, and who that master is, and where that power is, they will well know; and to that same power they will be taught to look, when their minds have been poisoned by false representations and deceitful hopes held out to them.

Why should we be desirous of still living under a political compact with our oppressors, a people whose past history has proved them so faithless? They bind themselves by promises, by pledges, by compromises, to be broken at their pleasure; we have trusted them in times past, only to be deceived; have they become more honest, pure, patriotic and just, that we should trust them for the future? 'Tis true, they may make some show of justice now, some promise of fair dealing, but it will be, only the better to secure the fruits of their past iniquity, which they may suppose to be endangered by the prospect of disunion. Let us learn wisdom from the past, and be deceived no more.

We are told that if we act separately we will alienate the South from us; that we will alienate the political leaders who are keeping down the spirit of resistance is doubtless true, but to suppose farther than this, would be a libel on human nature.

Suppose we act alone and succeed, and thus save ourselves and them from the future so full of danger while in the Union, would this take their sympathy from us? Suppose that we act alone and fail, if we fail, their cause falls with us, and then they will only regret they did not aid us, as in so doing they would have saved themselves. It is high time that this fallacy of driving the South from us by action, was scattered to the winds. Our mistake has been in delay. Had S. Carolina seceded immediately on the admission of California, the South would now have been with us, but we waited for co-operation, and where is it? and yet in the face of all this, we are yet asked to wait!—have we lost our senses? If we act, we shall in the end have all the South with us, and California realizing her true interest will be one of us. If we do not act, we will lose our own self-respect, we will lose confidence in ourselves, and the people will turn away in disgust, when you talk of State rights, State sovereignty, State action; they will have no confidence in anything, but the degeneracy and corruption of man.

It has been said that South Carolina will be compelled by force to remain in the Union; had she been brought into it by force, there would be some plausibility in the idea of compelling her by

the same power to remain in it. If she wills to go out, no power can prevent it, nor will the attempt to restrain her be made.

When South Carolina is out of the Union;—without the pale of abolition influence, and untrammelled by the snares and dangers that now environ her, and that dread future that awaits her in the Union, averted; the new life and energy that will be infused into her citizens, will nerve them for any and every thing that may be required of them. We ought to remember, that men get accustomed to bear evils; endurance destroys that proper pride and self-respect, which lie at the foundation of all that is good and noble in the human character; it is with communities as with individuals, when character is gone, everything is gone.

If South Carolina can bear the present state of things much longer, without resuming her independence, she can bear them always;—the spirit of a people once aroused, must have action, or that spirit will flag, fail, and die.

If the year 1852 shall pass, and South Carolina be still in this Union, she will be found bound, degraded, chained to the car that is now rolling over the South, crushing every thing we hold dear, and destroying all the hopes that makes it life, to live; she will be found the most abject of all, because she will have fallen from a higher pinnacle of fame and glory,

"'Tis something, though it be not fame,
To know we spring from noble race;
To feel no secret blush of shame
For those we love, suffice our face!
Then, let us to our sons, transmit
A land and name unsullied yet."

A DESCENDANT OF A SECESSIONIST.

Union and the Constitution.

We observe that some of the submission presses, the lackeys of Webster and Clay, have adopted the following sentiments as their political confessions of faith:

"With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands."

WASHINGTON.
"The advice nearest to my heart and dearest in my convictions is, that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened; and the disguised one, as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."—*DYING WORDS OF MADISON.*

"When my eyes shall be turned, for the last time, to behold the sun in the Heavens, may I not see him shining upon the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union."

WEBSTER.
"The Union must and shall be preserved."

JACKSON.
"We know no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country." CLAY.

The conductors of these Presses in their overwrought admiration and loud hallelujahs of the GLORIOUS UNION, (?) forget that so far as the words of Washington and Madison are concerned, they of course, refer only to the Union as it was, and not the Union as it is. Have these persons the impudence to suppose that Washington, the great immortal, who contended against oppression, on the principles of justice and equality, would say the same thing now. Truth, Justice, and Equality of Rights, plainly teaches us, that he would not. But the whole pack of yelping bipeds who are in full cry that the Glorious Union must be preserved, would try to deceive us into the belief that he would. They slander the name of Washington; they are libelers of those who gloriously maintained the spirit of independence. Who is Daniel Webster? a worse enemy to Southern Institutions than Hale or Giddings—is Henry Clay any better? by the side of him, Seward is an honest man, and Root is a prince. Webster and Clay authority for Southern men? they are consoiators of the first stamp, and have done more, and are doing more, to accomplish the ends of abolitionism, than the whole class of these miserable assassins combined. For Southern Editors to hold up such authority to us now, deserves the unmitigated contempt, of every friend of Truth and Justice.

Constitution and Address.

Of the Southern Rights Association of Erskine College, S. C.

A copy has been sent us. We append the following extract from the Address:

"Young Men, to you our country looks for deliverance, and upon you the issue must finally turn. The course which our 'brethren' have determined to pursue, for the purpose of our destruction, is gradual, and will not, perhaps, come to its perfection, and take their abodes in cold and silent tombs of the dead.—What then shall we do? Shall we remain silent and nerveless, until the enemy shall have closed our very doors upon us, and taunt us with their haughty bravados? No! Never! We imagine we see your weapons snatched from their long resting places, and your eyes darting fire, at the very thought!—Your faces suffused with shame, on account of the time of redress so long delayed. Now is the time to retrieve your lost honor, and to secure your rights, so long refused to you, by an unrelenting foe! Now is the time to prove to the North, that you are not so far lost to every sense of honor, to every sense of the obligations you owe to yourselves, your posterity, and to the world at large,—as to accede to any concession, however disgraceful, or any sacrifices, however great, before you resist; or that you will sink to any depth of degradation, before you will dissolve the Union. Dark clouds of adversity may hover over us, and thick darkness environ us, but fear not, Truth and Justice will ever prevail. The blood of our Revolutionary Sires, calls aloud to us, from every hillock, to renew our tarnished honor. On then! Let your motto be, equality in the Union, or liberty out of it, and may God, the avenger of all wrongs, prosper us in our undertaking, and at last crown our efforts with success."

For the Camden Journal.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me through the medium of your Journal, to say a few words to the Editor of that Mushroom called the *Commercial*

Transcript, in reply to his remarks contained in that Paper of yesterday. When he has learned to compare and classify politics, the truth will make him free, and he will no longer be a submissionist; when he has learned the "alphabet of party divisions in this State," he will no longer be ignorant of the necessity for separate State action, nor of the fact that the opponents of that measure are in a "glorious minority;" till then, ignorance will at least, seem to be bliss. Having left school some eighteen years ago, I am indebted to him for reminding me of the words, "A little learning &c." for doubtless he speaks from experience; he is right in saying my "article is manifestly the result of single separate action," as I did not need the "co-operation" of a prompter. With regard to my infirmity, as soon as I can find some kind Esculapius who will discover it and furnish a full and comprehensive diagnosis of the same, I will apply to the Professor, who taught his "young ideas how to shoot," (if I can find no better) for a Specific.

In conclusion Mr. Transcript, allow me to say, that I never enjoy the advantages of a Collegiate Education, but am, nevertheless, endowed with enough of mother wit, as well as independence, to stand aloof from all who would by their seeming submission to wrong and aggression, invite a repetition of the same. I can have no feeling for, or fellowship with such.
June 19th, 1851
X. D. X.

From the Daily Sun

CAMDEN, June 10, 1851.

MR. EDITOR: After a hop, step and jump over some of our upper Districts, I find myself in this "Buena Vista." Camden, one of the oldest towns in the State, appears to be forgotten in the strife of our political agitation. The battle field at Gum Swamp—the arched Mole of Hobkirk—the almost palatial, though dilapidated headquarters of Cornwallis—and the sacred and stately tomb of DeKalb, the dead warrior, are still the landmarks of Revolutionary association. Its inhabitants are proud to put in such warrant as a precursor to their conduct when the State of South Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, pronounces herself, what she is, free and independent. The good people of this place, like the denizens of our country generally, tack to their masthead, as their motto, Shakspeare's good opinion of Diomedes' patriotism—

"What if all Greece remain, or all Greece retire,
Myself will stay till Troy or I expire."

Mr. Editor, Camden is a very thriving place, when it can get anything to do. The people are shrewd, intelligent and enterprising, and all they want is a fair showing, which they get in a measure during the Winter and Spring. I have no doubt, in the event of the dissolution of the Union, that Camden will become one of the Lovells of the South. Her locality would be admirably suited to manufacture. Nature has endowed her with the necessary gifts, and art has or will supply enough to make the whole scheme available. Some of her citizens have already, from appearances, calculated such a crisis, by extensively and commodiously setting up the good things of life for the use or behoof of strangers. There are hotels here that will compare advantageously with some of your city cracked Hotels. Even the Waterce, one of the time-honored streams of Carolina, winding its way near this place, has given its name to the old and popular Hunters Hotel here; and the Waterce House, now under the direction of Capt. Hullyman, may be classed among the first public conveniences of the State. This gentleman (the proprietor) seems to take as much delight himself in keeping it, as to make his patrons delight in using it. The convenient and business locality of the Hotel, its fine improved accommodations, its thorough renovation, its attentive servants and clean sheets, together with an untiring zeal to please, and the marked courtesy and gentility of the proprietor, will ensure for it the hearty patronage which Carolinians are never sly to bestow upon worth.

The Court of Equity has opened its session here to-day, Chancellor Dargan presiding. I am told that some important business will engage its attention. The Messrs. Gregg, father and son, are here from Columbia, attending Col. Chesnut, and other distinguished lawyers, are also in attendance.

Mr. Editor, Columbia is a fine place, though I think they are a few of the wrong sort there—the mass, however, say we are ready when our State says strike. It is the frank opinion of your correspondent that the country generally have profited by the counsels of the Association Conference. I am afraid I am provoking the patience of the *Sun*, without paying it its well merited tribute of worth. Your paper, Sir, is fast securing for itself a standard second to none in the South—its independent spirit, firm tone, and manly advocacy of truth irrespective of consequences, has entitled it to much respect, and the unquestionable patriotism of its director dispenses with all set phrase of speech to have itself understood, as prepared at all times and at all hazards to vindicate the honor, duty and interest of the State.
Yours, &c.
APEX.

Southey says, in one of his letters—"I have told you of the Spaniard, who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyments and though I do not cast my cares away, I pack them in as little a compass as I can for myself and never let them annoy others."

Love is the most ennobling passion of man. It is like the diamond dew upon the purple dawn of the sky; it is like the morning prayer, it is like the evening hymn; it is like the sleeping infant dreaming of heaven.

The Battery of the city of New York is to be enlarged by adding 11 acres, 3 rods and 32 poles to present extension line, at a cost of \$27,152. The present size of the Battery is 10 acres 3 rods and 32 poles and the extension will make 24 acres.